THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9723. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1783.

THE THEATRE ROYAL

WILL OPEN

SATURDAY, January 3, 1784,

With the Comic Opera of

LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Juſtice Woodcock, Mr MOSS;
Young Meadows, Mr BELL;—Hawthorn, Mr HALLION;
Eſtate, Mr TANNETT;—Sir William Meadows, Mr SPARKS;
And Hodge, Mr JOHNSON,
Madge, Mrs SPARKS;
Lucinda, Mrs HENDERSON;
Deborah Woodcock, Mrs CHARTERIS; Houſemaid, Mrs TANNET;
And Roſetta, Miſs MORRIS,

From the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden;

Being her firſt appearance on this Stage.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

WHO'S THE DUPE?

D'Oyley, Mr JOHNSON;
Granger, Mr TANNETT;—Sandford, Mr BELL;
And Gradus, Mr SUTHERLAND.
Iſſe, Mrs WOODS;
Miſs D'Oyley, Mrs SPARKS.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes taken at the Office of the Theatre.

Breſlaw's New Various Entertainments.

AT the DANCING ROOM, St MARY'S CHAPEL, Niddery's Wynd, on Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday next, the 1ſt, 2d, and 3d of January 1784, in the evening, at ſeven o'clock, will be diſplay'd,—A Variety of capital Performances—by Mr BRESLAW, Miſs Sorelli, Sieur Arzalani, Sieur Andrica, and the New Roſignol, the particulars of which are expreſſed in the hand bills.

The room will be elegantly illuminated and commodiouſly prepared for the reception of the Ladies and Gentlemen, that every perſon may have a view of the performances.

Proper Muſic will attend between the acts.

Admittance Two Shillings each perſon.

Tickets to be had at the principal Coffeehouſes, and of Mr INNES the Cheſſmonger. Places to be taken, or any perſon inclinable to learn ſome exerciſes, by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mr JOHNSTON'S School-maſter, oppoſite the Concert Room, Niddery's Wynd.

CARRON GRATES, &c.

JOHN STOTTISWOOD, foot of the Weſt Bow, Edinburgh, having made very conſiderable improvements upon ſeveral articles he deals in, returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the Public, for all paſt favours, and will endeavour to merit the continuation of the ſame by keeping a large aſſortment of the beſt goods, and ſelling them on the moſt reaſonable terms.

At preſent he has newly finiſhed,

Caſt Iron Carron Grates.
Pantheon ditto.
Register ditto.
Smoke ditto.
Periſtal ditto.
Franklin's ditto.
William's ditto.
Laundry ditto.
Square and Round Stoves.
Boiling Tables.
Stewing Stoves.
Perpetual Ovens.
Furnace Doors.
Ditto Grates.
Ditto Bars.
Scullery and Waſhing Houſe-Boilers.
Smoothing Irons.
Water Boilers, with Braſs Cocks.
Malleable Lath, Slate and Wall-tree Nails, caſt iron.
Elegant Drawing-room Grates, of a new conſtruction.

Plain and Elegant Fenders, all ſizes.
Tongs, Pokers, and Shovels of all qualities.
All ſizes of the moſt approved caſt Iron Pots, round and oval.
Caldrons of ditto.
Stew Pans of ditto.
Tea Kettles of ditto.
Fiſh Pans of ditto.
Soup and Dividing Iron Spoons, tinned.
Coal Backets, Fire Pans, and Skuttles.
Minching Knives, Spring Stake Tongs, and Fleſh Forks.
Branders and Frying Pans.
Iron Stands and Heaters.
Patent Fire Proof Plates.
Fly Wire-cloth for dairy windows.
Black Lead Bruſhes, for cleaning Carron Grates.
Tea Kitchens and Trays.

Beſides the above, he keeps a great variety of other goods which are ſpecified in his ſhop-bills. Orders will be punctually attended to.

PARMASAN CHEESE, &c.

PARMASAN CHEESE, GORGONA ANCHOVIES, and CAPERS, juſt imported from Leghorn, and to be ſold by JOHN GRANT, foot of Quality Street, Leith.—Alſo, SELTZER WATER.

An eminent phyſician, Dr John Elliot of London, in his treatiſe on the nature and medicinal virtues of mineral waters, has the following remarks on Seltzer Waters:

"It corrects acidities, renders the blood and juices more fluid, and promotes a brisk and free circulation. It is of great uſe in the gravel and ſtone, and in other diſorders of the kidnies. It is alſo excellent in gouty and rheumatic complaints, eſpecially when mixed with milk, in which that of aſſes or goats milk is to be preferred. It is drank with great ſucceſs in ſcorbutic, cutaneous, and putrid diſorders. In theſe diſorders its virtue is ſaid to be much improved by the addition of Rheniſh wine and a little ſugar.

"It is good againſt the heartburn, and it is alſo an excellent ſtomachic. On account of its diuretic quality, it is of ſervice in dropſical complaints. Mixed with aſſes milk, it is of great uſe in conſumptive caſes, and in diſorders of the lungs. It is alſo of ſervice in hypochondriacal and hyſteric complaints. Drank by nurſes, it is ſaid to render their milk more wholeſome and nouriſhing to children, and to prevent it from turning ſour on the ſtomach."

THE Partnerſhip of GEORGE LESLIE and JAMES THOMSON Inſurance Brokers in Edinburgh, is DISSOLVED this day by mutual conſent, and the buſineſs in future is to be carried on under the firm of "JAMES THOMSON AND SON," who ſolicit a continuance of the favours of their friends.

EDINBURGH, 31ſt December 1783.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 24.

Mr Eden reported from the Committee to enquire into the ſmuggling laws. The report was read, and ordered to be printed, and to be further conſidered on the 20th of January.

Appointed the Committee on the receipt tax amendment bill for Monday the 12th of January.

Alſo the Eaſt India territorial bill. Alſo Ways and Means, and the Supply, for the 12th of January.

A motion was made, and the queſtion was put, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, not to grant the place of the Chancellorſhip of the Dutchy of Lancaſter but during pleaſure, till the 20th of January, which was agreed to, and ordered to be preſented by Privy Counſellors.

At two o'clock the Addreſs of Monday was carried up to his Majeſty; at three the Speaker returned, and ſoon after read the following gracious reply:

"Gentlemen,

"It has been my conſtant object to employ the authority entruſted to me by the conſtitution, to its true and only end—the good of my people; and I am always happy in concurring with the wiſhes and opinions of my faithful Commons.

"I agree with you in thinking, that the ſupport of the public credit and revenue muſt demand your moſt earneſt and vigilant care. The ſtate of the Eaſt Indies is alſo an object of as much delicacy and importance as can exerciſe the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament. I truſt you will proceed in thoſe conſiderations with all convenient ſpeed, after ſuch an adjournment as the preſent circumſtances may ſeem to require. And I aſſure you I ſhall not interrupt your meeting by any exerciſe of my prerogative, either of prorogation or diſſolution."

The Houſe having been moved for a writ, to permit the election of a member to repreſent the ſhire of Edinburgh, in the room of the Hon. Henry Dundas, who had accepted the office of Treaſurer of the Navy,

Mr *Fox* took that opportunity of ſaying a few things, reſpecting the fears that had been entertained of a diſſolution of Parliament. His Majeſty's gracious ſpeech, he obſerved, ſignified that the Houſe would not be prevented from meeting, by the exerciſe of his power in proroguing or diſſolving it; but did it ſay, that the Houſe ſhould not be diſſolved ſo ſoon as they had met? It did not intimate any thing of the kind. It would, therefore, be the wiſdom of this Houſe, to take the moſt effectual method for preventing a diſſolution, ſo ſoon as ever they ſhould have aſſembled for the holidays; which, he ſaw, it would be impoſſible to with-hold. He hoped, however, that the Houſe would not inſiſt on a long receſs; but that they would content themſelves with the ſhorteſt poſſible period. He did not recollect a receſs that conſiſted of a ſhorter ſpace than two weeks; that ſpace he was willing to grant, and he really thought it ſufficient. Did Gentlemen conſider in what a diſorderly and fallen condition the national finances were in, and how very important the conſideration of India affairs were, they would not ſtand up in behoof of a long receſs. They would be convinced, that the preſent circumſtance of affairs do not warrant it. The writs that had, and that were ſtill to be moved for, had been uſed as a reaſon for a long receſs of Parliament. He was aſtoniſhed that Gentlemen could think of uſing ſuch arguments. Did they imagine the whole buſineſs of the nation would be ſet aſide and neglected, till every Gentlemen who might think proper to accept of a new employment ſhould go to his conſtituents, and return to take his ſeat. It was abſurd to think ſo. If Parliament was thus to be diſpoſed of, every young man who might, through ambition, or any other bad motive, accept of a new office, would have it in his power ſineſs of the ſtate reſt till he ſhould think it convenient to ſet it in motion. It had been ſaid that a Miniſtry now exiſted; but it was not at all evident to him, that there was any Miniſter then in exiſtence. He apprehended another interregnum of Government, which would infallibly ruin the intereſts of the nation. He could foreſee no good ariſing from meaſures that might be adopted by the preſent cabinet. They had attained to power by the moſt mean and diſgraceful artifices; and his opinions of their ſteadineſs and their abilities was not proportionally greater than their principles were commendable. The prime Miniſter had acted peculiarly inconſiderately. He had not regarded the only ſource from which the ſtability and dignity of his office could properly be derived. He had ſought for favour and power, and protection when in power, from the Crown, when he ought to have applied to Parliament, from whence all that is great and deſirable in a miniſterial appointment muſt neceſſarily flow. It was true, he had ſought for, and he had obtained the favour of one part of Parliament: but that was not the quarter from which a prudent Miniſter would have tried to derive his conſequence. He ought to have looked for honour from the Houſe of Commons; knowing that it is from that Houſe that every thing that is great and honourable in the Crown, or valuable or dear to the people proceeds; and that it was in the approbation of that Houſe, and not in the Crown, nor any other Houſe, that his exiſtence as a Miniſter depended. Mr Fox feared that the Right Hon. Gentleman had taken a ſtep, of which he would have good reaſon to repent. He had been once reſpected, and honoured in that Houſe; but he feared he could not in future lay any claim to thoſe diſtinctions. He wondered how any man could dare to trifle ſo with the honour and dignity of Parliament. Here Mr Fox was interrupted by a meſſage from the Upper Houſe, deſiring the attendance of the Commons on his Majeſty, who had come down to give his ſanction to bills that had been paſſed. When the Speaker had returned, and taken his ſeat, Mr Fox reſumed his arguments; he could not conceive how the Miniſtry, or thoſe that were called the Miniſtry, could expect that the Houſe would wait their return for their elections. He flattered himſelf that the Houſe would aſſert its authority and its dignity ſo far, as to deny them one ſingle day beyond the ſhorteſt receſs that appeared on the records of the Houſe. Perhaps, he ſaid, Miniſters deſired ſo long a reſpite, that they might have an opportunity of forming and ſtrengthening their party; he believed they had need to do ſo. But he hoped that they would not find that any of the reſpectable majority, who had ſupported his meaſures, and who, by their paſt conduct, had given him reaſon to expect that they would conſequently follow his fortunes, provided he acted not inconſiſtently with ſound policy, were capable of being gained over to them by ignoble conſiderations. Theſe were his hopes, and he deſpaired not of ſeeing them gratified. He could not ſet for himſelf to think, that it was poſſible to purchaſe their votes by bribery, unworthy the notice of men of good principles, and incompatible with the ſentiments of patriotiſm and virtue, as had been the practice in the India Houſe. Such ſuppoſitions, he had heard, were made; but all ſuch ſuppoſitions, he doubted not, were without foundation. The Houſe of Commons, he was proud to ſay, was an independent and a ſpirited Houſe; it had always been ſuch, and ſuch, he hoped, it would always remain. There were inſtances ſtill freſh in his remembrance, that could not but evince the fact in the moſt indiſputable manner; and while it did ſo, it could not fail to baniſh all hopes of ſucceſs, through the low, the artful, the baſe, and venal means which were to be employed to bring ſtrength and conſequence to a fickle and ill-knit confederacy. Had gentlemen forgot the ſpirited conduct of that honourable Houſe at the concluſion of the late war. That war was ſupported by a great and reſpectable majority; but when it was found, that it could no longer be carried on with ſucceſs, that ſame Houſe withdrew its ſupport; it interpoſed its authority, and put a ſtop to meaſures which ſeemed not to promiſe any benefit to the nation. Neither could that Houſe have forgot with what becoming dignity it acted in diſmiſſing that weak and ruinous adminiſtration, who were inſtrumental in concluding the peace. That Houſe found that they had acted inconſiſtently with the truſt *they* had repoſed in them, and had not ſcrupled to give away wantonly, and without a proſpect of recompence, many important and valuable objects to this country, boldly ſtepped in, and proved themſelves the true guardians of Britiſh freedom, and Britiſh proſperity, by forcing them to abandon a charge they could ſo ill ſupport, and by appointing to their offices men who had the confidence and eſteem of the people of England. Theſe were bold, but they were juſtifiable, and they were proper and becoming exertions of the prerogative of the Houſe of Commons. And why ſhould not that Houſe exerciſe the ſame uſeful powers at the preſent conjuncture? Why ſhould they allow ſecret deſigning men, an opportunity of trying to undermine their virtue by their baſe inſinuating arts? and why ſhould they heſitate to think of the means of preventing their power from being ſuſpended by a diſſolution of Parliament? An interpoſition now is neceſſary; prudently conducted, it would promote both the honour of Parliament, and the good of the nation; and it would be *a third* ſignal inſtance of the high authority and power with which the conſtitutional laws of this country have veſted Parliament. Mr Fox again obſerved, that he could not think of a longer receſs, than from Friday next till the eighth of January. He concluded a long and animated harangue with obſerving, that the late proceedings of the preſent ſubſtitutes for Miniſters, for he could not otherwiſe denominate them, were not likely to have much reaſon to boaſt of their ill-acquired power. He longed, he confeſſed, very much to ſee a Miniſtry appointed that ſhould promiſe ſtability and permanency to Government. He by no means thought that the preſent ever would be able to join theſe qualities to the other characteriſtics of their government. He was indeed of opinion, that no effectual meaſures could be carried by Government, till the much execrated coalition was again received into favour; and he ſcrupled not to affirm, that an attempt in the preſent Cabinet to

Lord *Mulgrave* urged the propriety and reaſonableneſs of a moderate receſs; and he adverted to the uncandid appearance that the proceedings of the Houſe would have, in entering on the great and important enquiry, which was the proper buſineſs of that day, before gentlemen who had been deprived of their ſeats, and who, on account of their offices, certainly ought to have a vote in ſuch proceedings, could return to take part in the debates of the Houſe. One Right Honourable Gentleman had to make a journey of ſeveral hundred miles, before he could be reinſtated into his ſeat. Another Right Honourable Gentleman, whoſe abſence he could not but lament (becauſe he believed it to be a national loſs) could not for a time give his aſſiſtance, for a reaſon ſomewhat ſimilar. He did confeſs, that he regretted the abſence of that Right Honourable Gentleman; and the ſame motives that led him to regret the loſs, led him alſo to wonder how an Honourable Gentleman over againſt him (Mr Fox) could ſpeak of his character with ſo little reſerve. For his part, he equally admired his integrity of heart, and his vigour of underſtanding.—His youth had been talked of in a tone of reproach; but as he found his youth coupled with the greateſt abilities, he could not help thinking his youth a very ſtrong recommendation; for it implied an ingenuouſneſs, and an openneſs of conduct, of which thoſe that are hackneyed in the ways of men afford not the leaſt expectation. He was young in years, and his experience had not been long; but then his experience had been great, though ſhort; and he had talents ſufficient to adorn any age, and, he would venture to ſay, equal to the direction of the moſt exalted and difficult ſituation. The ſame Honourable Gentleman had expreſſed many doubts, and promiſed that he could take many precautions to prevent a diſſolution of Parliament. He could aſſure the Houſe, that he had not heard any the moſt diſtant hints of a diſſolution thrown out by thoſe now in his Majeſty's Cabinet. ——If gentlemen were ſo very much afraid of a diſſolution—why did they not take ſome ſuch ſtep as that which was taken in the year 1740? In that year, an act paſſed, by which it was determined that Parliament would not be diſſolved for a certain time: and had that been done at this time, it would have eaſed gentlemen of their apprehenſions. It had alſo been ſaid, that theſe writs that are now moved for, are uſed by miniſters, as pleas for procraſtination. He wondered how any one would talk ſo: would they be avoided after certain offices had been accepted? Certainly not. How abſurd to ſay that they were intended as means of procraſtination. He did not deny that they ought to produce a little delay: but that they were intended for that, or that they were uſed by gentlemen in Parliament with ſuch a view, ere things he would not admit. It had been ſaid, that the preſent cabinet were a ſet of men who never could merit the confidence of the people, becauſe they uſed unfair means to procure their appointments. He did not know of any unfair means they had ever uſed: one aſperſion he could, he thought ſafely affirm to be falſe; and that was, that Miniſters meant to avail themſelves of the receſs to canvas, and to try to corrupt thoſe who were of ſentiments different from their own. That his Lordſhip aſſumed to be a baſe and injurious interpretation of the inclination which certain gentlemen had ſhewn to obtain a moderate receſs. He knew the

contrary to be the fact, and thought the insinuation of the Honourable Gentleman extremely uncandid. Let *that gentleman* (he said of Mr Fox) go from person to person, to procure their interest, let *him* act inconsistently with his professions, and let *him* change his avowed principles, and embrace men, whom all the world knows him to have grossly abused; these proceedings might suit his mind; but they were unworthy of the noble Lord's Right Honourable friend, and such as his enemies, he trusted, never would be able to reproach him with. The learned gentleman who moved the address, which had that day been presented, and graciously received by his Majesty, had said, "If any one shall be squeamish as not to approve of this "address, I will tell him *hic fermo non est meus*—necessity justifies it, and precedents render it secure." So did the learned gentleman reason, and with precedents taken from a period of English history, in which their precedents were recorded near one hundred years ago. Here Lord Mulgrave made several strictures on Mr Erskine's reasonings, and supported them by quotations from the history of the same period to which Mr Erskine had had recourse.

Lord Mulgrave congratulated the House, that the nation was not likely to be any more deprived of their chartered rights:—He was happy to think, that the Ministry that was now to begin to govern, were men who would always defend, instead of invading the chartered rights of men. He concluded with paying more compliments to the merits of Mr Pitt; and with averring it as his opinion, and his wish, that the 12th of January should be the limit of adjournment, instead of the eight.

Mr *Fox*, could derive no degree of security against a dissolution of Parliament, from any thing he had heard from the noble Lord: And he could neither believe that the present Ministry could obtain the confidence of the people, nor that they were capable of guarding their rights. They were a set of unstable men; who acted not on any fixed principle. They were not the faithful servants of their constituents, but the secret slaves, and champions of a few members of another House, and were therefore highly improper men to be chosen for the Ministers of a country, in which the chief rights, and the chief emoluments of Ministers, arise from the people.

On which Mr *Erskine* arose, and after expressing his admiration of his Majesty's condescension, in honouring the House with so gracious an answer to their humble address, he endeavoured to prove, from the tenor of the address, that the bill respecting India had tacitly received the royal approbation; and that it was his Majesty's apparent meaning, that the further consideration of the affairs of the eastern world should be directed by the principles on which that bill was founded. In order, therefore, to obey the injunctions in his Majesty's answer with respect to India, the adjournment ought to be the shortest possible. Here Mr Erskine took occasion to censure Mr Pitt, for the opprobrious terms with which, during the discussion of that bill, he had branded a great majority of the House, that had given it their support; which bill now appeared to be sanctioned with royal approbation. He likewise observed, that the application of some passages of history by a noble Lord who spoke before him, would have been made with more propriety while the address to his Majesty was under the consideration of the House: That now it appeared the effect of premeditation, and was, notwithstanding, extremely unapplicable, as the circumstances of the times alluded to were essentially different from those of the present.—In reply to the noble Lord, he certainly meant to include the noble Lord in the list of those gentlemen whom he had distinguished by that epithet, because they had objected to the address on the score of indelicacy—a ground, considering the importance of the occasion, more deserving of the ridicule of the House, than their serious consideration.

Mr *Steel* vindicated Mr Pitt's character against the aspersions of Mr Erskine. He said the Right Hon. Gentlemen now absent, had been ungenteelly used. He never had thrown out any thing disrespectful against the respectable majority which had appeared for the India Bill. He had only reprobated the Bill itself; and there were many gentlemen who would say that he did well to reprobate a bill of so dangerous a nature. Much blame, Mr Steel observed, had been thrown on that Right Hon. Gentleman, on account of his having accepted of the high offices he now holds. But that blame was groundless; for, when he accepted that office, he did no more than obey his Sovereign, who desired he might accept it; and who, no doubt, thought him a proper person to do the duty of it, or he would not have conferred such an honour on him.

Mr *Erskine* explained, and Mr *Steel* made some little concession.

Mr *Wilberforce* endeavoured also to wipe off the aspersions of Mr Erskine. He said it was only the bill his Right Hon. friend alluded to; and it was hard if one might not speak of a measure without the necessity of the men who devised it being implied. He approved of the mode which Lord Mulgrave had urged to elucidate the doctrine he wished to establish. He said it was not to be expected that a man could always be ready with historical facts. That often required premeditation; and it was unreasonable in the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Erskine) to suppose any thing else. That learned Gentleman had shown a wonderful desire to enter the lists with his Right Hon. Friend. He thought it would have been more candid to have reserved his force till that Gentleman had appeared in his seat. He made no doubt but he would then make no hesitation to accept his challenge, and he had so strong a belief in his Right Honourable friend's strength, that he really believed the learned Gentleman would be worsted. He knew his Right Hon. friend, though possessed of talents far surpassing common, was withal modest and unassuming. He himself, he said, was not very daring; but he would make bold to promise that if his Right Hon. friend would not accept the challenge, he certainly would; and, even with his small abilities, he despaired not of success. He had frequently discovered a Right Hon. Sec. boasting the support he derived to a late unsuccessful bill, from the great majority that had declared for him. On the strength of that majority he proceeded; but, by the wisdom of the House of Peers, his schemes were cut short, and he rejoiced in the event. He had only to remark, on that head, that his Right Honourable friend, to whom he had so often alluded, was not a champion sent by that House to encounter the House of Commons; he knew the contrary. That right Hon. Gentleman had acted from the dictates of his own understanding, and had, at that time, as he had at all other times, scorned to be led an in an affair in which he was so fully able to lead himself. His Right Hon. friend's administration had been predicted to be unstable and an ineffectual one; so it might; the wisest and best of men may be unsuccessful; but he would venture to say, in direct contradiction from what had fallen from that Hon. Gentleman, that if he failed, it would neither be for want of personal virtue, nor personal ability; it would be through dire misfortune, against which no wisdom can provide. If he stood, he knew he would stand with honour, and if he fell, he was sure, it would be with dignity. When his fall arrived, he should certainly lament it as the greatest of calamities, but would consider the calamity, not as a calamity happening to his worthy and Hon. friend, but an irreparable calamity falling upon his country. He would go to receive him while he fell with tears, but they would be tears of joy; they would be such tears as the Spartan dames shed when they held up the shield to receive the youth, that scorned to survive their honour and the public safety. Mr Wilberforce was of opinion, that a recess to the 12th of January at least should be granted, that Gentlemen might return to the business of the nation (as had formerly been observed) with fresh spirits, and in good temper.

Sir *Edward Astley* maintained, that a moderately long respite was necessary; and recommended to the House compliance, and a forbearance of all personal allusions. Speaking of the India bill, he said, that bill ought to have originated in the office of Lord North, not of Mr Fox; and he did not know in what light to consider that irregularity—whether it was negligence in that noble Lord, or whether he was desirous that that dangerous bill should take its rise in another quarter.

Sir *Joseph Mawbey* spoke with uncommon warmth and zeal. He was singularly severe on the noble Lord in the blue ribbon. That noble Lord had been the ruin of his country. He had lost it thirteen colonies, one hundred thousand men, and one hundred millions of money. He had shining virtues, but his virtues had undone his country. Sir Joseph adverted with acrimony on the base nature of the Coalition. He allowed Mr Fox to have much eloquence and great abilities; and he ascribed to Lord North great evil, and great abilities; but he could not after all approve of the Coalition. As to the India bill, he could not conceive how the Right Honourable Secretary could mistake himself so far as he seemed to have done in that instance: it did not appear to him as a *Whig bill*, but a *damnable Tory bill*. He informed the House, that he comforted himself that he had opposed that bill; and he had since been rewarded by the thanks of his constituents. With regard to a dissolution of Parliament, he would not advise such a measure, although he had not the least fear of not being re-elected. He voted for the longest recess that had been proposed.

Lord *North* rose from his seat, and, in reply to the Hon. Baronet, who had expressed his astonishment at the East India bill not having originated from his Lordship's office, observed, that there was no reason why it should take its rise in one department of government rather than another; and that it came with more propriety from his Hon. friend Mr Fox, than any other, as he had particularly distinguished himself by the active part which he had taken in that business in its various stages, than from himself, who had not an opportunity of supporting it with his vote. He then, with an emotion of warmth, observed, that an Hon. Baronet behind him had charged him with the loss of thirteen colonies, of a hundred thousand men, and a hundred millions of money. It was true, he observed, these misfortunes happened during his administration, and no one deplored them more than himself; but so far from being the author of them, [illegible] it never was the case, could not be imputed to him as a crime. As to the integrity of his intentions, and the zeal of his services, they were such, that he feared not to stand forth on his defence whenever he might be called on; that the present was not the proper time to enter upon it; the field was too extensive; but that he would rejoice to have an opportunity of justifying himself to his Sovereign, to his constituents, and to the nation at large. The Honourable Baronet was pleased to allow him the possession of several virtues, and to these virtues he imputed the various national calamities that had befel this country; but virtues were not usually productive of such effects; they were accidents over which he had no controul, and for which he was not therefore to be held responsible. Another Honourable Baronet had charged the Coalition with want of principle, and want of consistency. If the charge was true, the Coalition must long ago have fallen to pieces; but the perfect union and stability that prevailed in it, shewed, that it was founded on the noblest principles, and on the firmest basis—unaffected by secret influence, and undisturbed by trivial and illiberal jars. He thanked the Honourable Baronet for the compliments he paid him on his wit and humour, which, he facetiously observed, the Honourable Baronet was pleased to laugh at and imitate. (Here the House was in a roar.) As to the dissolution of Parliament, it was the duty of the House to take such measures as would most effectually prevent it. An Honourable Baronet had assured them, that Ministry intended no such thing. Perhaps the Honourable Baronet was in the secret; he did not know whether he was or not; but if he was, the secret was now out. From his Majesty's answer they had no reason to apprehend such an event; but whatever might be the intention of Ministry, with which, after all, the Honourable Baronet might not be acquainted, it was incumbent on the House to be on their guard, while matters of such magnitude demanded so much their speedy and serious attention.

The Marquis of *Graham*, was willing to rest the merits of the late and the present Administration on the decision that had been given on the India bill. He thought that the 12th of January could not be too late a period for reassembling the House.

General *Conway* had no objection whatever to the criterion proposed by the noble Marquis; but after considering the countenance the India bill had got in the House of Commons; the unfair and underhand means that were used in the House of Peers to procure votes, and the unjust methods that were used with regard to proxies, he was inclined to think that the noble Marquis would find himself a little out. He said that the present Ministry were the Ministry of the Lords, by no means of the Commons. They were to all intents and purposes the champions of the Lords, sent down to combat the opinions of the House. The General considered the affairs of the nation, as being in that precarious situation, that the shortest possible recess certainly was the most eligible.

Sir *William Dolben* having begun to give his sentiments on the subject, he was called to order by

Lord *Beauchamp*, who said, that Gentlemen had already deviated too widely, and too long from the proper business of the day. He reminded them how important the consideration of *the state of the nation* was; and as he was presently to make a motion on some part of that business, he hoped Gentlemen would not lose time in closing the debate.

Sir *William Dolben* thought it hard that he should not be allowed to say a few things on a topic on which other Gentlemen had been so much indulged; he was, however, satisfied to sit down without the exercise of that privilege to which he thought himself entitled.

Mr *Byng* entered largely into the subject of a dissolution of Parliament, and of the extreme rashness and folly of the present Ministry, in attempting to govern this country, in opposition to the opinion of the most respectable part of his Majesty's subjects. He adverted to the fate of former Ministers, particularly that of the Earl of Chatham, and said that the *father* had been ruined by that very influence which the *son* was now liberal to promote and support—he meant closet influence.

Mr *Fox* wished that the House would adjourn to the 8th of January, but as it had been intimated that the 12th of that month would be more convenient to many gentlemen, he would, if the House thought proper, move that the Committee sit again on the 12th of January. He said, the distance Mr D—das had to go to his re-election, was the principal reason that had induced him to forego his original purpose, as he should certainly wish to have that Gentleman in the House when the House met again.

Mr *Dempster* declared, he thought it impossible for Mr Dundas to go to Edinburgh, to wait there while all the necessary forms were gone through, to be re-elected, and to be back in his place by the 8th of January.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee,

Lord *Beauchamp* rose, and said, that he did not mean to offer any apology for what he should say respecting the motion he should have the honour to make. The present burthens and finances of this country were so conspicuous that they did not need to be illustrated. His motion, though it did not belong altogether to this country, yet it concerned its interests very materially, as it respected India affairs; but the advantages which he presumed would follow from it, would tend equally to enrich and aggrandize both countries. The abuses and the embarrassments, he said, which had often arisen from the misconduct of the Commissioners of the Treasury, had been severely felt. By allowing the India Company to draw for more money than the nation could bear, they had not only made the Company become more profuse than they would otherwise have been, but had brought unnecessary and intolerable expences on the State. In the case to which he alluded, he presumed that the interference of Parliament was perfectly justifiable. There had been laws established, and they had been hitherto guarded by the Crown; but as they did not appear to answer all the ends which good laws might be expected to produce, he should beg leave to move, "That the Commissioners of the Treasury be not permitted to answer any draughts that are already, or shall hereafter be made by the East India Company, exceeding the present and actual means they shall have of making good that sum, after Excise and all other duties and expences are defrayed."

Lord *Mulgrave* understood, that the laws by which the Treasury was regulated, were so very similar to that proposed by the noble Lord, that he really could not think it was at all necessary. Besides, he did not approve of the interference of Parliament [illegible] Parliament, no doubt, could make [illegible] for the servants of the Crown; but he thought it would have been better not to have shewn their power in the instance before them.

Mr *Burke* observed, that the new Ministry seemed to be very bold. They were in all appearance of the true game breed; they were ready to attack, or be attacked; and they were so desperate that they would not give up the contest. He demonstrated to Lord Mulgrave, that the present regulations were not only of a different kind from that prepared, but that they were every way inadequate. He said, that the forwardness and inconsiderateness, and the corruptness of many of the present Ministers, put him in mind of what was said of the twelve Cæsars—"*Hæc sunt prima elementa.*" He asked if any Gentleman could help him out with the passage? but finding all silent, he dropt it. He affirmed that it was not only necessary, but absolutely necessary, that some new regulation should be passed. The internal quiet of India could not otherwise be maintained: For by these undetermined proceedings with the Company, they were led into expence, and every time they were involved, some Prince was driven from his home; some robberies were committed; some nation was laid waste; innocent children were starved, and their mothers obliged to become prostitutes. Mr Burke observed, that Mr Pitt promised to defend the state of the Company; but he found that would not be easily done: Nay, he knew them to be in such a state, that a defence of them was impossible.

Lord *Mulgrave* said a few things in defence of his arguments.

Lord *Mahon* said, that his Right Honourable friend never promised to defer the accounts of the East India Company. He only wished to have a Committee held for enquiring into the state of the accounts. He adverted on the bad calculation of Mr Fox, and said he did not approve of the present interference.

Mr *Fox* approved of the motion: those who vote away the money of the nation, certainly had a right to enquire how it was disposed of.

General *Smith* produced several instances of enormity in the conduct of the Company, all which satisfied him that a new regulation in the Treasury was indispensibly necessary.

Mr *Scott* vindicated Mr Pitt's assertion respecting the India accounts, and accused Mr Burke of unfair interpretation. He said, Gentlemen that are to find fault with the speeches of others, ought to be very sure how they quote them.

Lord *North* showed that the Company have drafts at present for upwards of two millions, and he said they wanted to draw for a considerably larger sum. He showed the effect the new bill would have, and gave it his hearty approbation.

Lord *John Cavendish* said a few words, and the motion was carried without a division.

The Committee having now adjourned till Friday, the House entered into a conversation respecting the length of the recess, when it was agreed, without putting it to a vote, that the House shall adjourn from Friday next till Monday the 12th of January.—Adjourned to Friday.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Dec.* 26.

Last night arrived a Mail from New-York, brought by the Portland Packet boat, Capt Anson, to Falmouth, she sailed the 23d ult.

The Elizabeth, Tozer, from Newfoundland to a market, foundered

about 600 miles east of Newfoundland; the crew were taken up by a French St Domingoman, and landed at Falmouth.

The Donna Maria Primara, Machado, from Riga to Lisbon, is stranded near Koningsburg.

The Titus, Lemeke, from Dantzick to Cork, is lost near Schagen, and all hands perished.

Captain Warren, of the William, is arrived at Briſtol from Newfoundland, laſt from Crookhaven, which place he left the 17th inſtant, while there heard that a large ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Warren Eaſt-India ſhip, Capt. Parkes, had loſt her maſt or maſts, and was towed into Torbay Bay.

From the London Papers, Dec. 26.

New-York, Nov. 15. From New Jerſey we learn, that the Legiſlature of that State, have unanimouſly elected his Excellency William Livingſton, to be Governor.

General Thomas Miffliin is choſen Preſident of Congreſs, for the enſuing year, in the room of Elias Boudinot, Eſq; whoſe term of delegation is expired; and this honourable body ſtands adjourned to the 26th inſt. then to meet at Anapolis, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

His Excellency General Waſhington, by Proclamation bearing date the 4th inſt. and in compliance with a reſolve of Congreſs, of the 29th of October laſt, has diſcharged all the troops in the ſervice of the United States, that are now in Pennſylvania, or to the ſouthward thereof, except the garriſon of Fort Pitt.

New York, Nov. 19. On Thurſday the 16th inſt. came on the annual election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the State of Pennſylvania, when the unanimous vote fell on his Excellency John Dickenſon, Eſq; as Preſident, and the Hon. James Ewing, Eſq; Vice-Preſident.

LONDON.

Wedneſday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the following bills:—The malt bill, land tax bill, Eaſt-India payment bill, American trade bill, Iriſh poſtage bill, Splitgerberg's naturalization bill, Tournay's naturalization bill, Borrowſtounneſs canal bill, and ſome road bills. He was attended in the ſtate coach by the Marquis of Lothian and Lord Rivers. His Majeſty did not go to the Houſe till a quarter before four o'clock.

Wedneſday there was a meeting of the new adminiſtration at Buckingham Houſe, where they ſat with the King three hours, before his Majeſty went to the levee.

Same day there was the moſt numerous levee at St James's that can be recollected ſince the famed addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, which was introduced by the late Commander in Chief, relative to the American war.

The Dukes of Portland and Mancheſter, Lord North, Lord Stormont, Mr Burke, Mr Fox, and many more of the late adminiſtration, were at St James's on Wedneſday.

Wedneſday the Right Hon. Lord Thurlow went to St James's in the uſual form of Lord Chancellor, preceded by the ſeals of office. He ſat in the morning at Lincoln's Inn Hall to hear cauſes.

His Lordſhip afterwards kiſſed the King's hand at St James's on his reinſtatement in his office as Lord Chancellor.

Wedneſday the Marquis of Carmarthen officiated as Secretary of State at St James's.

The ſame day Mr Dundas, late Lord Advocate of Scotland, kiſſed the King's hand on his new appointment to be Treaſurer of the Navy.

Lord Howe was at the levee and accepted the office of Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Keppel, and kiſſed the King's hand on the occaſion.

The Duke of Rutland alſo kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Lord Privy Seal. As did Earl Gower on his appointment to be Lord Preſident of the Council.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond on Wedneſday attended at the levee, and kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on reſuming his late place as Maſter General of the Ordnance.

Mr Jenkinſon is to be Paymaſter General of the Forces. He is not to be introduced into the Cabinet, becauſe then he would be reſponſible for the advice which he might give to his Majeſty. *Eng. Chron.*

Wedneſday his Grace the Duke of Portland was at the levee, and introduced to the King Mr Richard Burke, the new appointed Recorder for Briſtol.

Wedneſday, in the Houſe of Commons, a new writ was moved for Edinburghſhire, in the room of Mr Dundas, appointed Treaſurer of the Navy.

Alſo for Honiton, in the room of Sir George Yonge, made Secretary at War.

Alſo for St Germains, in the room of Mr Eliott, made a Lord of the Treaſury.

Alſo for Wallingford, in the room of Mr Aubrey, made a Lord of the Treaſury.

Alſo for Dartmouth, in the room of Mr Brett, made a Lord of the Admiralty.

Alſo for Cirenceſter, in the room of Lord Apſley, made a Lord of the Admiralty.

Alſo for Bath, in the room of Mr Pratt, made a Lord of the Admiralty.

This day arrived a mail from New York, which was brought to Falmouth in his Majeſty's packet boat the Duke of Portland, Captain Spargo, in 28 days; the letters were delivered out this day; ſhe ſailed the 23d ult. on which day the Lord Hyde packet arrived at New York from Falmouth.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received from Liſbon, which were brought over in the William, Captain Champion, arrived at Plymouth: They contain an account of a great many ſhips from Newfoundland, New York, and Boſton, being ſafe arrived at that place.

By a letter from Canada we find, that all the German troops had left that province, and every thing remained in perfect ſecurity. No inconveniencies have yet reſulted to the fur trade, which was much apprehended by the ſettlement of the boundaries; for the protection of which trade the old French works called Fort Frontenac, are ordered to be repaired, and an engineer, with troops and artificers, is gone up to St Laurence for that purpoſe. General Haldimand has alſo given directions for the finiſhing the works at Quebec, St John's, the Iſle au Noix, &c. The troops now in Canada amount to between 3000 and 4000 men, conſiſting of the 8th, 29th, 31ſt, 34th, 44th, 53d, and 84th regiments of foot, with two companies of artillery. Theſe corps are in a very delicate ſituation, about two thirds of their non-commiſſioned officers and private men, being entitled to their diſcharge, which, nevertheleſs, cannot be granted them, without imminent danger to the province, (the Canadians being exceedingly diſaffected,) until they are reinforced from this country, or from New York.

The citizens of Glaſgow have preſented the Right Honourable Lord Sheffield with the freedom of that city, in teſtimony (as ſet forth in the admiſſion) of the juſt ſenſe they entertain of his zeal and attention to the intereſts of the commerce of Great Britain, as well as for the public ſpirited and well-timed exertions manifeſted by his Lordſhip, by which the navigation laws and the carrying trade, ſo eſſential to the proſperity and power of Britain, have been preſerved at a moment when they were in the moſt imminent danger of being loſt to this country.

The preſenting Lord Sheffield with the freedom of the city of Glaſgow, is an example, we hear, which will be followed by Mancheſter and Birmingham, in conſequence of that Nobleman's unremitting attention to the commerce of this country.

It was from the ſeaſonable animadverſions of Lord Sheffield that a bill moved in Parliament by a popular commoner (entitled a bill for the proviſional eſtabliſhment of trade between the ſubjects of Great Britain and the United States of America) did not paſs into a law—a law, which there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, would have been the ruin of the commerce of this country, by throwing the carrying trade into the hands of the Americans, and ſacrificing the act of navigation, and of courſe the naval powers of England.

The New York Gazette has the following paragraph: "The "Publiſher, hitherto honoured with his Majeſty's commiſſion "as King's Printer, with great deference, intimates, that in "future, it will be preſented under the title of *Rivington's* "*New York Gazette*, and will be produced on Wedneſdays "and Saturdays.'

Wedneſday, at Guildhall, No. 26,333, 34,334, were drawn prizes of 1000 l.

No. 11,043, a prize of 500 l.

No. 30,268. 25,224. 26,828. 37,155. 46,617. prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 21,667, 22,898, 41,537, 39,200, 29,821, 5048, 44,868, 46,160, 44,479.

EDINBURGH.

[The ſnow ſtill lying very deep in the country, there is no expectation of the arrival of the London poſt this night. The froſt, for ſome days paſt, has likewiſe been more intenſe than known ſince the year 1740. We have therefore publiſhed with ſuch materials as Monday's and Tueſday's poſts afforded.]

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 26.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"This day, the Speaker took the chair at three o'clock, after which Mr *Scott* roſe and moved, that the Speaker iſſue his warrants to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out new writs for Hindon, in Wilts, and Newtown, in Hampſhire, to elect burgeſſes in the room of Lloyd Kenyon and Rich. Pepper Arden, Eſqrs. who ſince their election have accepted of the offices of Attorney General and Solicitor General to his Majeſty.

"A motion was next made for the Speaker to iſſue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for Weſt Looe, in Cornwall, in the room of Sir William James Bart. deceaſed.

"The Houſe then waited about twenty minutes, when Mr *Banks* returned, (having gone out on a whiſper from the Speaker) and moved that the Speaker's warrant be iſſued to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new writ for Eaſt Looe, to elect a burgeſs, in the room of John Buller, Eſq; who has accepted the place of a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

A new writ for Richmond, in Yorkſhire, to elect a burgeſs in the room of the Hon. James Graham, commonly called Marquis of Graham, who has accepted the place of a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

"A new writ for Launceſton, in Cornwall, to elect a burgeſs in the room of the Hon. Charles George Perceval, who has accepted the place of a Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

"A new writ for Luggerſhall, to elect a burgeſs in the room of George Auguſtus Selwyn, Eſq; who has accepted the place of Surveyor General of his Majeſty's woods.

And a new writ for Buckingham, to elect a repreſentative in the room of the Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, who has accepted of the place of Joint Paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces.

"Mr *Steele* afterwards moved that the Speaker iſſue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to elect a repreſentative in the room of Thomas Pitt, Eſq; called up to the Houſe of Peers by the title of Baron Camelford.

"And a new writ for Weſtbury, to elect a repreſentative in the room of Samuel Eſtwick, Eſq; who has accepted the place of Secretary and Regiſter of Chelſea Hoſpital.

"The Houſe afterwards adjourned till the 12th January."

Extract of another letter from London, Dec. 25.

"His Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons is the ſubject of converſation for the preſent day. He has declared, that he will not interrupt their proceedings, either by a prorogation, or a diſſolution of Parliament. How the new miniſtry propoſe to manage the Houſe of Commons without a new Parliament, is a matter that paſſes all comprehenſion or conjecture. The Houſe of Lords may give a check to a particular bill, eſpecially when it is very generally unpopular: but they cannot raiſe the ſupplies. Therefore, the Houſe of Commons muſt be managed by ſome means or other. The oppoſition is ſo ſtrong and numerous, that it will be a very difficult matter to draw off ſufficient numbers to give to adminiſtration a decided majority. A diſſolution of Parliament is the only meaſure that could poſſibly give it any chance of ſtability: and this meaſure, there is reaſon to believe, would be attended with very important effects. For, in the firſt place, a very general alarm has gone forth, that Mr Fox and his friends want to eſtabliſh themſelves in power, by invading the rights of both the Crown and chartered corporations. This alarm, duly improved, would be an excellent engine. It would touch many an Engliſhman in a very ſenſible part. No more corporation dinners! No guttling, no guzzling at ſtated times, at no expence! Theſe are very ſerious evils. The power of the Crown, it might be repreſented, the uſurper ſeizes with one hand, and the wealth and reſources of ſubordinate ſocieties with the other. He uſes the power of the Crown to ſeize on money: and the money thus ſeized he will uſe as an engine to eſtabliſh and to extend his power. Theſe conſiderations could not fail to have their weight, on a diſſolution of Parliament on the minds of very great numbers of voters.

"*Secondly*, All the Miniſterial, and many of the *Rotten Burghs*, as they are called, would be at the devotion of the new Miniſtry.

"*Thirdly*, A great number of thoſe Gentlemen who purchaſed Burghs, in the adminiſtration of Lord North, and during the American war, would not be at the expence of buying their ſeats in the preſent juncture of affairs. When they made the laſt purchaſe of them, many rich *contracts* were to be had, and many lucrative offices to be diſpoſed of in the army and navy, as well as in the State. This harveſt is over. Little is to be expected from Adminiſtration; and little of courſe, will be diſburſed by individuals, in order to conciliate its favour by ſupporting it.—It ſeems very evident, from theſe conſiderations, that ſound policy does moſt certainly direct the new Miniſters to diſſolve the Parliament. But, can this be done conſiſtently with his Majeſty's anſwer to the Addreſs of the Commons? Mr Pitt, too, declares againſt a diſſolution; all this is very myſterious, and is either very ſhallow, or very profound. There are not wanting certain appearances, that a new Coalition will be formed, in which it is ſuppoſed Mr Pitt and Mr Dundas will be included. It is certain, that Mr Pitt is ſpoke of with a ſtudied reſpect; and Mr Fox and Mr Dundas, laugh together as uſual.

"The air balloon makes a greater and greater noiſe, and very conſiderable *bets* are laid, that different perſons will arrive in that vehicle from Calais to Dover, in the courſe of three months at fartheſt."

The writ for the county of Edinburgh, vacated by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Eſq; having accepted the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy, arrived in town yeſterday. The election is expected to come on to-morrow ſe'nnight, when there is little doubt of Mr Dundas being again returned.

Died at Hillhouſe, on the 24th inſtant, James Johnſton of Hillhouſe, Eſq.

On the 18th inſtant. Captain Alexander Cunningham was appointed to the command of the Daphne frigate of 20 guns; and Captain Minchen to the Reſource of 28 guns.

The Janet and Anne of Airth, Macalgine maſter, from Eaſdale with ſlates, in attempting the harbour of Peterhead, at low water, on Wedneſday night, ſtruck without, and on the tide coming in, was drove to pieces, and the crew ſaved with the utmoſt difficulty.

The Newcaſtle, of and for Aberdeen, from Newcaſtle, with ſugar, cinders, &c. Francis Touch maſter, was loſt on Friday near Kirkcaldy. The crew ſaved.

Another veſſel from Newcaſtle for Aberdeen, is ſhipwrecked on the north coaſt. The maſter and one of the crew are drowned.

The Friendſhip, Denoon, was well at Woolwich the 23d inſtant, on her way to Leith.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Dec. 25.

Yeſterday arrived here the Muſley Hill, Capt. Hewan, from Jamaica. He ſailed from Kingſton the 6th of November; and on the 7th ſpoke the ſhip Dumfries, Capt. Tullock, for London, with troops, going back to Kingſton, with the loſs of her mainmaſt.—Dec. 14. in lat. 50. 83. long 17. 30. ſpoke the ſhip Amphion, Capt. Charles Limeburner, with Heſſian troops from New-York, out thirty days, who ſaid, that the 1ſt December, he took the paſſengers and crew out of the ordnance ſhip London, Capt. Archibald Hill, from New-York to London, ſhe having ſprung a leak. The paſſengers were Lieut. Meyers, of the royal artillery, Lieut. Roxton, of the 38th regiment, and ſome diſcharged men of different corps.—Dec. 17th, in lat. 51. long. 14. 33. ſpoke the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. William Jones, from New-York to Briſtol, out thirty-eight days.—Dec. 18th, in lat. 50. 33. long. 13. 55. ſpoke the brig Friendſhip, Capt. Wm. George Gearie, from Oporto to Dublin, who ſaid, that in lat. 51. 30. long. 11. 30. fell in with the Robert and William late Capt. Gilchriſt, from St Lucia to London, that the captain and mate were both dead three weeks before, and no perſon on board who could keep a reckoning; parted company with him three days afterwards.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Dec. 26.—Chance, Brad, from Lynn, with peaſe; Paiſley, Duncan, from London, with goods.—29. Endeavour, Scott, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron; Nancy, Bonnar, from Memel, with timber.

SAILED, 27.—Jean, Clark, for Alloa, in ballaſt; Betty, Foreman, for ditto, in ditto; Induſtry, Willſon, for ditto, in ditto.

This day is publiſhed,
And ſold by all the Bookſellers,
A LETTER to the PEOPLE of SCOTLAND,
ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE NATION.
By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.
Shewing how the late Eaſt-India Bill would have affected PROPERTY and the CONSTITUTION—Examining the RUMOUR of Royal Influence—Pointing out the conduct of the Crown as to Bills in Parliament; in two very different Reigns, thoſe of Charles I. and William III.—and recommending Addreſſes to his Majeſty at this moſt intereſting period.

A PROPER NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT
To YOUNG LADIES, HOUSEKEEPERS, SERVANT MAIDS, &c.
This Day is publiſhed, by CHARLES ELLIOT,
A New Edit. being the Third, price only 2 s. ſewed, and 2 s. 6 d. bound,
COOKERY AND PASTRY,
As taught and practiſed by
MRS MACIVER, Teacher of theſe Arts in Edinburgh.
This Work, although ſold at a ſmall price, contains all the receipts neceſſary, written in a plain and diſtinct manner, from long experience in Cookery and Paſtry, that are to be found in the more voluminous works of this kind, which tend only to confuſe learners in place of inſtructing them; and the ſucceſs this little book has met with evinces its utility.
Of whom may be had, alſo this day publiſhed,
In one Volume Octavo, price 6 s. in boards.
THE NEW ANNUAL REGISTER, or GENERAL REPOSITORY of Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature for the year 1782. Vol. III
The Britiſh and Foreign Hiſtory, the principle occurrences, and the public papers, are continued with the ſame impartiality, attention, and diligence, which have already obtained ſo general an approbation. The miſcellaneous part, which is divided into a variety of important articles, contains many of the choiceſt extracts from the moſt valuable productions of the year. The account of the domeſtic and foreign literature of 1782 is carried on upon the new and improved plan begun in the firſt volume;—And to the whole is prefixed, by way of introduction, a conciſe view of the ſtate of Knowledge, Taſte, and Learning, in Great Britain, from the earlieſt times to the Norman Conqueſt.
LIKEWISE,
A New Edition, being the eighth, in one very large volume 8vo, price 7 s. 6 d. bound, of Guthrie's New Geographical and Commercial Grammar, with a correct ſet of Maps, by M. Kitchen; the aſtronomical part by James Ferguſon, F. R. S.

Patent Loom
Damaſk and Diaper Table Linen.
WILLIAM CHEAP, Linen Manufacturer, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now erected his newinvented and improved Damaſk and Diaper Looms; for the ſole and excluſive uſe of which he has obtained his Majeſty's letters patent. And that he now has for ſale, at his warehouſe, oppoſite the Fountain Well, large aſſortments of Damaſk and Diaper Linen, of the moſt elegant patterns, executed on the Patent Loom, in a very complete and ſuperior manner.
He alſo continues to ſell Shirtings, Sheetings, and a variety of other articles in the linen branch; and to weave coats of arms, or any other patterns, in damaſk or diaper, to thoſe ladies or gentlemen who are pleaſed to employ him.

ARRIVED at LEITH, Dec. 31.—Love and Unity, Byers, from Riga, with wheat, barley, and oats; Peggy, Halliburton, from Woodbridge, with cheese.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS——FOR LONDON.

THE UNITY,

JAMES RITCHIE (for JAMES GRINDLAY) Master,
To sail the 8th of January 1784.

The ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Master at Borrowstounness, or John Hutchison merchant, Edinburgh.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE creditors of GEORGE THOMSON merchant in Aberdeen having, at their meeting upon the 12th of December last, made choice of Thomas Bannerman, Alexander Hadden, and John Forbes, merchants in Aberdeen, for their trustees, the said Thomas Bannerman to be acting trustee in the first place; and failing him, the saids Alex. Hadden and John Forbes in the order above mentioned: And the election of the said trustees having now been confirmed by the Court of Session, They do, therefore, in terms of the late act of Parliament for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, hereby intimate to, and require the whole creditors of the said George Thomson to lodge their claims and grounds of debt, and oaths for proving the same, as directed by the act, with Charles Bannerman advocate in Aberdeen, whom the trustees have appointed for their factor, and that on or before the 21st day of July next, being nine months after the date of the interlocutor awarding the sequestration of the said George Thomson's estate; certifying those creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they will not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the said debtor's estate.

The trustees, in the mean time, intimate to all concerned, that their factor is empowered to uplift and discharge all sums resting to the said George Thomson, by bills, open accompts, or otherwise; and they request, that all those indebted therein will please, without delay, to order payment of the same to the said Charles Bannerman accordingly.

BROKE PRISON.

WHEREAS, on Tuesday the ninth current, betwixt three and five o'clock in the morning, HUGH CHISHOLM, late Chelsea pensioner in Inverness, and confined within the tolbooth thereof, under sentence of death, made his escape by breaking said prison, it is recommended to all officers of the law, and others, at the sea port towns, to exert their endeavours to detect and apprehend the said Hugh Chisholm, who is about five feet ten inches high, straight made, of a sallow complexion, much marked with the small-pox, long brown hair, generally tied with a long ribbon, brisk and forward in his appearance; was corporal of grenadiers in the 40th regiment; wants the top of the thumb and first finger of his left hand, and speaks with the Irish accent.

The Magistrates of Inverness do hereby offer a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Hugh Chisholm within any of his Majesty's jails within the kingdom of Great Britain, to be paid at the Town Clerk's office at Inverness, upon proper certificates being lodged of the said Hugh Chisholm's being so secured. And, as from a precognition taken by the Magistrates, it appears, that numbers were aiding and assisting the said Hugh Chisholm in making his escape, any person who shall discover these accomplices, will be properly rewarded, and may depend upon due secrecy.

The SHERIFF DEPUTE of the County of Inverness does also hereby offer a like reward of TWENTY GUINEAS, to be paid upon Hugh Chisholm's being apprehended and secured, as before mentioned.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th day of March 1784,

LOT I. The Lands and Barony of *Ravenstoun*, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the eight-merk Land of DOWALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorbie, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2648 acres or thereby, and paying 1050l. Sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 1060l. To be exposed at the reduced price of 25000 l. Sterling.

On this estate, which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided, there is a large commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also, fine Gardens, and an extensive Policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting very thriving. This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. It holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight freehold qualifications on the old extent. The tythes are valued, and about 500 acres lying round the mansion-house, are presently out of lease.

If the said lands are not sold in cumulo, they will be exposed in the following PARCELS:

PARCEL 1. The eight-merk land of Lochtown, or Remistown, now called the Mains of Castlestewart, with the house, offices, gardens, and Policy of Castlestewart; the four-merk land of Greman, and four-merk land of Drumrae, lying in the parish of Glasserton, of about 470l. 17s. Sterling of yearly rent.

PARCEL 2. The eight-merk Land of Dowaltown, lying in the parish of Sorbie, and rented presently at 147 l. 16 s. 11 d. Sterling, and rises to 156 l. 5 s. 9 d. in 1788.

PARCEL 3. The four-merk land of Barmullen and Stonhouse Croft, Ravenstoun Mill and Coalside, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, presently rented at 107 l. 15 s. but rises at Whitsunday 1784 to 112 l. 15s.

PARCEL 4. The five-merk land of Culnag, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, presently rented at 107 l. 15 s. Sterling.

PARCEL 5. The three-merk land of Culkea and Drumganes, and the lands of Wellcroft, presently rented at 104 l. 11 s. Sterling.

PARCEL 6. The four-merk land of Bailedzow, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, and presently rented at 112 l. 3 s. 9 d.

There are three freehold qualifications on the 1st Parcel, and one on each of the other five Lots.

LOT II. The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2450 acres, or thereby, and paying 410 l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be exposed at the reduced price of 9500 l. Sterling, either in cumulo, or in the following Parcels, viz.

PARCEL 1. The Mains of Duchrae, and Lands of Ulliock, Meikle and Little Craigs, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Lellans, at the yearly rent of 135 l. 2 s. Sterling, at the upset price of 3120 l.

PARCEL 2. Drumglass, Tornorock, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, as presently possessed by James M'Connochy, at the yearly rent of 145 l. 10 s. Sterling, at 3440 l.

PARCEL 3. Urioch, Clonle, and Mill of Duchrae, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at the yearly rent of 108l. 19 s. Sterling, at 3520 l.

And, lastly, Drumbreck, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at the yearly rent of 20 l. 9s 10d. Sterling, at 480 l.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 625l. 6s. 8d. Scots.

It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the Lock of Carlingwork, marl of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on Parcel 2d. of this estate, which, at last cutting, 1768, sold for 400l. Sterling; there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 200 l. Sterling.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tythes are also valued and the purchaser will have a right to them.

LOT III. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart.

LOT IV. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir.

The title deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corsbie, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

FOREIGN APPLES.

JUST now imported, 1 Parcel of the very best quality, different sorts, to be sold wholesale or retail, for ready money.

Apply to James Norrie foot of Broad Wynd, Leith.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ROBERT GOURLAY, senior, Leather Merchant in Edinburgh, and MARGARET NOBLE, Milliner, his spouse.

AT the General Meeting of the Creditors held upon the 19th November last, Thomas Wilson, writer in Edinburgh, was chosen trustee upon their estate, and he now, in terms of the statute, requires all the Creditors to lodge with him their claims, and vouchers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, betwixt and the 18th of June next, being nine calendar months after the date of the sequestration, certifying those Creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the Debtor's estates.

The trustee does further intimate, that, in compliance with the request of the Creditors, at their General Meeting, he is to make an interim division of the funds already liquidated, among such of the Creditors as have proved, or shall prove their debts, within ten days from this date.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the application of DAVID EWEN merchant in Ayr, and DAVID LIMOND writer there, for himself, and as factor on the estate of David Maclure merchant there, creditors of John Campbell of Wellwood, the Lord Alva Ordinary officiating on the bills, did, upon 27th December current, renew the sequestration of the said John Campbell's sequestrated estate formerly awarded, and appointed the Creditors to meet at Ayr, within the King's Arms Tavern there, upon Thursday the 15th January next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of continuing the factor, chusing another factor thereon, or a trustee or trustees in his place for managing the foresaid sequestrated estate and ordained the petitioners to advertise immediately in the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Caledonian Mercury the foresaid Meeting of the Creditors, in terms of the late act of Parliament, and to report to the Court quam primum after their Meeting the minutes thereof, and such regulations as they may devise for obtaining an equal distribution of the said estate consistently with the general plan of the late act of Parliament.

This public notice is therefore given to the Creditors of the said John Campbell and all concerned, in obedience to the act of Parliament and order of Court thereanent.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE SEVERAL HOUSES and GARDEN GROUND lying at the east end of Hope Park, called SPRING GARDEN, belonging to Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk.

The premises yield about 29 l. Sterling of rent yearly, and lie in the parish of St Cuthberts, and shire of Edinburgh.—For further particulars application may be made to Samuel Mitchelson jun. clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain, and John Lamb in the large house, will show the different possessions.

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday 14th January 1784.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th of January 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dumfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

The proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

☞ The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot, at the reduced price of 4,500 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session.

SALE OF LANDS
IN THE COUNTIES OF WIGTON AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th of January next, betwixt five and six afternoon, The following LANDS, belonging to Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree, Esq; lying in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of Cairoch, Craigiour, and Blackmark, lying in the parish of Dalry, at present in the proprietor's natural possession. When last in lease, these lands were let at 120 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of Fingland, in the same parish, presently under lease for 18 years to run from Whitsunday 1784, at the rent of 70 l. Sterling.

These two parcels hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books 400 l. Scots

III. The Lands of Cornbarrow and Corlea, in the same parish at present under lease for 18 years to run from Whitsunday 1784, at the rent of 45 l. Sterling. These lands hold blench of the Crown, and are rated in the cess-books at 150 Scots.

AS ALSO,

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 17th of February next, within the house of James M'Colm vintner in Wigton, at four o'clock afternoon, the following LANDS belonging to Mr Agnew, lying in the shire of Wigton, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of CHANG, in the parish of Mochrum, under lease for 18 years from Whitsunday 1784, at the rent of 44 l. Sterling; holding blench of the Crown, and rated in the cess-books at 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of valuation.

II. The Lands of MATIERY, in the same parish, under lease at 45 l. Sterling, which expires at Whitsunday 1786. These lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued at 95 l. Scots.

III. The Lands of CULMALZIE and KIRRIELYAN, in the parish of Kirkemer, paying at present 115 l. Sterling of rent, by two leases, which expire in 1784 and 1786. These lands hold feu of the Crown, for payment of 11 l. 4 s. 6 d. Sterling, and are rated at 153 l. 18 s. 8 d. Scots valued rent. They are completely inclosed and subdivided. There are houses on the lands for two separate farms, in good order.

IV. The Lands of AIRLIES, lying contiguous to Culmalzie, in the same parish, under lease to run for seventeen years from Whitsunday 1784, at the rent of 40 l. Sterling, holden feu of the Crown for payment of 1 l. 5 s. 3 d. 8-12ths Sterling yearly, and are rated in the cess-books at 76 l. 16 s. Scots.

The whole lands are improvable. Chang and Altiery lie convenient for improvement by lime and shells from the adjacent Bay of Luce. Culmalzie and Kirrielyan lie near the burgh of Wigton, and the harbour of Bladenock, where lime and shells are to be easily had.—There have been considerably advanced rents offered for these lands.

For further particulars, apply to William Maconnel writer in Wigton, or to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, the current leases, and a plan of the lands, and to whom any person wanting to know the upset prices, or inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

TO BE SOLD

THESE THREE FARMS, with the Teinds thereof, presently possessed by James Towers, William Hodge, and John Henry, lying on the south side of the Pow of Airth, within the parish and barony of Airth, and shire of Stirling. The Lands consist of upwards of 32 Scots acres of rich kerse land, and presently pay about 70 l. Sterling of rent, besides coals. The leases are out, and a considerable rise may be expected. The Lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty, and are to be sold either together or separately. Such as intend to offer may apply to Mr Higgins of Newk by Falkirk, or to David Erskine clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain.——The tenants will show the grounds.

To Farmers, Graziers, and other Dealers in Black Cattle and Sheep.

THOSE parts of the Estate of ABERTARFF, in the county of Inverness, comprehending the district from the water of Tarff and Garrison of Fort Augustus, to the march with Invergarry, on both sides the water of Oich, being at present out of lease, are to be LET, and entered to at the term of next Whitsunday, either in whole or by such lots or divisions, and for such terms of endurance as may be agreed on, not exceeding 19 years.

The estate consists of the following farms and grazings, viz. Inishnacardoch, with the grazings of Glentarff; Coulachy and Kytrie, with their extensive grazings, to the top of the hill of Corryarrick; the two Aberchaladers, with the grazings of Glenbuick; the lands of Leek, Achandarrochs, Petmean and Camgoddy, with their respective grazings.

The lower grounds are warm and kindly for croft, and there is a lime quarry in the heart of the estate. They are remarkable safe winterings for black cattle, with a great extent of pasture in the higher grounds, calculated either for black cattle or sheep. There is a ready communication to the south country markets by the military road passing through the estate, by which the droves from Sky and Kintail, and other northern districts, are driven to the southward; and three annual trysts have lately been established at Fort Augustus.

Such as intend to become tacksmen, may transmit their proposals in writing, betwixt and the 20th January next, specifying the particular lands they offer for, with the rent and terms of endurance of the lease they desire, to Major James Fraser of Belladrum, by Inverness, or to James Frafer writer to the signet at Edinburgh; and their offers shall be determined on betwixt and 20th of February next; such as are not then accepted of, will be concealed if required.—It is expected that the proposals will specify what rent will be given for a seven or nine years lease, and how much more upon any longer endurance, not exceeding 19 years.

Upset Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—In WHOLE or in LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th of January 1784, the roup, to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the parishes of Baittle, Renwick, and united parishes of Colton and Kelton, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture.—Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is about 1000 l Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, seashells, sleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Hilton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upset-price of the estate, if exposed altogether, is proposed to be only 23,000 l. Sterling.

If the estate is not sold *in cumulo*, it will be exposed in lots as follows, viz.

LOT I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackbelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenshinnock, and Mill of Auchincairn, the present free rent whereof is about 780 l.; upset price to be 18,000 l.

NOTA, This lot includes the mansion-house, and all the natural wood.

LOT II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the rest of the estate; rent 20 l.; upset price to be 470 l.

LOT III.—The Farm of Caigton; rent 200 l.; upset price to be 4700.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE THREE MERK LAND of the Five Merk Land of TROQUEER, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and stewarty of Kirkcudbright, and containing seventy acres of statute Scots measure. These lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, and may be entered to immediately. They are beautifully situated on the banks of the river Nith, opposite to the Dock of Dumfries, and command an extensive prospect. The coal and lime vessels from Whitehaven daily pass along side of them, and there is a new-made turnpike road leading past them from the bridge of Dumfries to Troqueer Church. They are naturally of a remarkable good soil, have been in pasture for twelve years past, and are sufficiently enclosed with a seal dyke and hedge on the north and west sides, and by the river on the south and east.

AS ALSO, The Lands called BLACKACRES, lying at the north end of the village of Bridgend of Dumfries, and containing about twenty five acres, with the houses thereto belonging, lying in the said village, as now possessed by Mr John Ewart, minister of that parish, under a long lease, at the rent of 8 l. 10s. yearly, he being bound for every reparation of the church and manse. Both lands hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu duty. The teinds are valued, and they pay 11 l. 13 s. 5d. of stipend, besides the land-tax at the rate of 50 l. Scots valuation.

The title-deeds are clear, and may be seen in the hands of Hugh Maxwell, writer in Edinburgh, from whom, or from David Newal writer in Dumfries, all further particulars may be learned.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6*d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40*s* 6*d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3*d.*

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azings, viz. Inish-
and Kyrie, with
ryarrick; the two
lands of Leck, A-
espective grazings,
, and there is a
markable safe win-
ture in the higher
There is a ready
nilitary road pas-
y and Kintail, and
and three annual

their proposals in
ring the particular
rance of the lease
Inverness, or to
their offers shall
; such as are not
expected that the
even or nine years
nce, not exceeding

RDTON,
or in Lots,
nge Coffeehouse in
ry 1784, the roup,

ARDTON, lying
parishes of Gekton

whereof there are
excellent pasture.—
rms are subdivided
ered with the best
es, are in the very
these three years.
ter deduction of all
a considerable rise
ral men of wealth,
lime, marle, sea-
y supplied.
d the whole of an
s, that the value of

lately built a large,
mplete set of office-
the most substan-
ngs, there has been
a good garden and

d near the Bay of
rospect of the coast
ds of the estate are
rable burden, par-
ardton; from the
all seasons plenti-
by the servants,
nong the many ad-
d, that it lies in a
in any other place
fts of the east wind

of small fen and
s at 1047 l. Scots,
ntitles the proprie-

r, is proposed to be

d in lots as follows,

ekbelly, &c. New
achincairn, the pro-
he 18,700 l.
the natural wood.
d from the rest of

upset price to be

Orchardton house,
ames Baillie at the
s of writs, and a
clining to treat by
above.

of the Five
of Troqueer, and
res of statute Scots
possession, and may
sated on the banks
, and command an
Whitehaven daily
npike road leading
Church. They are
pasture for twelve
e and hedge on the
nd east.
lying at the north
taining about twen-
in the said village,
parish, under a long
d for every repara-
subject superior for
ed, and they pay
rate of 50 l. Scots

ands of Hugh Max-
vid Newal writer in

and Subscrip
by post; 40s